

In 1894 John Marsden came to Manchester from Utica, NY and contracted to purchase the springs on Equinox Mountain from the Fire District and rights of way for a water system. Prior to this time water for fighting fires was stored in huge barrels strategically placed throughout the Village and individual households were supplied by wells, or springs, or cisterns.

Pipes were laid, a reservoir built and The Manchester Water Company was formed in October 1894. The company had purchased all the water contracts, springs, rights of way and conduits from the Marsden family. Officers of the corporation included Mr. Marsden, Mason Colburn of Manchester Center, J.W. Fowler of Manchester Depot and E.C. Orvis of the Village. The Marsden family continued to manage the water company until it was purchased by the Town of Manchester in 1980.

With a water system in place, the need for a sewage system was pressing. The inadequacy of the open trench installed by Franklin Orvis in 1882 was apparent and, in the spring of 1900, public spirited Village residents borrowed enough capital to build proper sewer lines through District #2. Many householders put in bathrooms at this time and eschewed the outhouses that had served their modest needs up til then. These sewer lines emptied directly into the Bauerkill and it was not until 1935 that a modern sewage treatment plant was built with federal funds, appropriated Village funds and private contributions.

Back in 1858 citizens of the Village had petitioned the Legislature for authority to create a charter and had received permission to do so but no action had ever been taken. Now, at the end of the century, an entity with the authority to purchase and construct a sewer, to provide street lights, to regulate the width and grade of roads and sidewalks, to prohibit certain activities, regulate others and to protect property was clearly in order.

The desire on the part of Village leaders to develop Manchester as a fine summer resort with all the amenities city people expected proved to be a strong incentive for action. These men whose vision of a thriving summer resort led to the building of elegant summer cottages, a golf course and the opening of new streets were not satisfied with the progress being made by the town in providing services they deemed essential.

Village voters were called to a series of meetings at the Courthouse where the need for a charter was explained and by October a bill was presented by Edward C. Orvis. He was the son of Franklin Orvis and the current operator of the Equinox House, a selectman for eight years and a representative and, later, senator in the Vermont Legislature. Also on the committee were William B. Edgerton, well-known realtor and creator of several spacious summer estates, and Charles F. Orvis, now elderly but with a wisdom greatly valued and respected in the village. He was the proprietor of the Orvis Inn as well as the manufacturer of fishing equipment.

On November 11, 1900 the Bill of Incorporation for the Village of Manchester, Vermont passed in the House of Representatives and was signed by the governor.

On December 3, 1900 the voters of Fire District #2 met at the Courthouse and following an explanation of the provisions of the charter, adopted the Village Charter, unanimously. The Charter compels the Village to assume the obligations and duties of Fire District #2, which ceased to exist with the adoption of the charter. Also incumbent upon it is care of its highways, bridges and sidewalks. Permitted are improvements to public grounds, sidewalks and parks and ordinances compelling property owners to re-

move ice, snow and garbage from their property. Also allowed are street lights provided by the Village and the purchase or construction of sewers as well as the regulation of the width and grade of streets and sidewalks.

Elected to serve this new Village of Manchester were: Edward C. Orvis, as president, D.K. Simonds, clerk, George Towsley, treasurer and Trustee; C.F. Orvis, Hiram Eggleston, M.J. Covey and Charles H. Hawley. Promptly on January 10, 1901, according to provisions in the Charter, the Village of Manchester purchased from private investors, the sewer that served it.

Quickly following on the heels of incorporation, the Manchester Development Association was formed in 1901 to promote tourism in the area. This group, made up of full-time and summer residents, underwrote the printing of 15,000 promotional booklets extolling the virtues of Manchester-in-the-Mountains as a summer resort. Its newly opened golf course (the Ekwanok), its pure spring water, its "salubrious" climate were sure to bring people here.

In 1912 the Village hired a special police officer for the summer to control the traffic. The mix of automobiles and horses had created some dangerous situations and some automobile drivers were accused of driving too fast for conditions.

In 1921, the year after women secured the vote, Mrs. George Orvis, who had taken over the Equinox Hotel after her husband's death, was elected president of the Village.

Assaults on the integrity of the Village as a separate entity have been vigorously repelled. In 1956 a measure to consolidate the Village with the Town was soundly defeated and, though fire protection and police protection are provided by the Town of Manchester, the Village retains its own planning and zoning boards and its own road department and the privilege of hiring additional police officers if it deems that necessary.

Numerous amendments had been made to the charter over time. As estates bloomed land was added to the Village, other amendments brought the charter up to date as time went on. A new document was written to bring the charter up to date in language and in provision and it was approved by the Town of Manchester and by Village voters and by the Legislature in 1943.

For one hundred years Manchester Village has existed as a recognized legal entity with the rights, privileges and obligations that follow. Its officers today guard its integrity with as much vigor as did their predecessors.

July 2000.●

TRIBUTE TO JIM DUNBAR

● Mrs. BOXER. Mr. President, on July 14, Jim Dunbar will rise well before dawn, drive to San Francisco, and broadcast his morning show on KGO radio. As he has done each weekday for the past quarter century, Jim will read and comment on the news, tell a few stories, and take listeners' calls. He will help his audience start their day in a good mood, armed with good information about the world.

For 37 years, Jim Dunbar has served KGO and the people of the Bay Area with dignity, intelligence, and good humor. He blends solid reporting with amiable companionship without compromising either his journalist's integrity or his personal charm. He gives his listeners a good morning and his profession a good name.

Speaking as one of his many listeners, I must add the one piece of sad-

news in this story: Although Jim Dunbar will still contribute radio essays and special reports for KGO, July 14 will be his last morning show. Like thousands of others, I will miss Jim Dunbar in the morning, and I wish him all the best in his future endeavors.●

FAIRFAX COUNTY URBAN SEARCH AND RESCUE TEAM

● Mr. WARNER. Mr. President, I rise today to honor a fine group of Americans who have performed a remarkable service to this country and to our global community. The Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue Team were honored on June 27, 2000 in a ceremony held at The Pentagon for their extraordinary efforts over the past 14 years. The following remarks were delivered on this occasion by Secretary of Defense William Cohen:

Senators Warner and Robb, Congressmen Moran and Davis, thank you all for joining us here today and for your tireless efforts on behalf of our men and women in uniform. Deputy Secretary DeLeon, Assistant Chief of Fairfax County Urban Fire and Rescue Team, Mark Wheatly; members of the Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue Team and your families and friends; distinguished guests—including our canine friends; ladies and gentlemen. It is a pleasure to welcome all of our guests, whether they arrived on two legs or on four.

Two years ago, I received a call in the middle of the night. It was the tragic news of the embassy bombings in Kenya and Tanzania. And I think all Americans—indeed, people the world over—were simply stunned by the unspeakable cruelty and inhumanity of that act, the lives of 267 innocent men and women snuffed out in a single instant of indiscriminate violence.

Such moments force us to pause and reflect on the thinness of the membrane that separates this life from the next, on how quickly our hearts can be stopped and our voices can be silenced. And there is the futile wish that we all experience in grief: the wish to turn back the hand of time, to reverse what fate has just dictated. Of course, we cannot. But what we can do is renew our appreciation of the precarious and precious nature of our lives, resolve to use our time and energy to preserve and protect the sanctity of life and freedom, and rededicate ourselves to those principles of humaneness and generosity.

Today, we are here to honor and express our thanks to a group of men and women who have taken that ideal to its highest expression, who have made that ideal both a career and a calling. Time after time over the past 14 years, those of you in the Fairfax County Urban Search and Rescue Team have responded to some of the worst disasters of our time: Mexico City, Armenia, Oklahoma City, Turkey, the Philippines, and Taiwan. You have gone into cities whose devastation could vie with Dante's vision of hell. And upon your arrival, there has been no food, no water, no electricity. On every block, horrific scenes of carnage. On every face, confusion, fatigue, and grief. But in every case, you have used your energy, innovation, and skill to make a tangible difference in the lives of disaster victims.

Sometimes it has been risky and harrowing, such as in the Philippines, where your team worked more than 9 hours in a collapsed hotel to free a trapped man while ground tremors from the earthquake continued.